

NOW MORE
THAN EVER

LABOR MUST ACT FOR SACCO-VANZETTI

FIVE MORE DAYS
TO SAVE THEM

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE
UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY
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MEET FRIDAY, STRIKE MONDAY FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

EX-SOLDIER DEMANDS JUSTICE FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI IN BOSTON

He Is Jailed for His Audacity in Urging That
Two Workers "Must Not Die!"

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

"WE WERE SUPPOSED TO HAVE FOUGHT FOR JUSTICE! GIVE JUSTICE TO SACCO AND VANZETTI! THEY MUST NOT DIE!"

These words, emblazoned on a placard where all could see, brought Morris Gurkin, an ex-soldier, of Schenectady, N. Y., into the nervous but hungry grip of the Boston police.

It was only after a three-day hunger strike that he was released on bail, being held on two charges, for carrying a placard without a permit and wearing a soldier's uniform illegally.

The fact that Gurkin wore his uniform, long after he had been discharged from the service, was not the real crime, however,

that bothered the police. The

police said they would gladly let

him go, if he would only tell the

judge he was sorry that he came

to Boston, to join in the "Death

March" about the Charlestown

Prison, Wednesday midnight,

August 10, the hour of the proposed

execution last week of Sacco and Vanzetti.

But Gurkin told them all, from

judge to jailer, that he was proud of

what he could do to help save Sacco

and Vanzetti, and it only bothered

him that he could not do more.

Gurkin leaves Schenectady.

Gurkin had no intention of crashing

thru the capitalist law. He wanted

to display his placard in Schenectady

on his way to the railroad station, going

to the commissioner of public

safety and the chief of police seeking

a permit for this purpose.

The refused to give him the permit,

advising him instead to go back

home. They questioned him about

"bombs," especially in New York

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PAINTER DYING FROM BULLET OF BOSSSES' GUNMEN

Shot by heavily armed gangsters in the employ of building contractors yesterday, Frank Titelman, striking painter, 17 Tapscott street, Brooklyn, is lying at the point of death in the Kings County Hospital. Surgeons found a bullet that had entered his left lung and said they held out little hope for his recovery.

When about 15 strikers started to picket at Ave. I and Flatbush Ave. more than a dozen guards attacked them. The workers were peacefully marching up and down the street with signs announcing the strike when they were suddenly assaulted. During the melee one of the strike-breakers and one guard was injured. The guards and strikebreakers fired wantonly into the crowd.

DEPUTY SHERIFF AND RIGHT WING RAID JOINT DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Militant Workers Brutally Beaten Up By Thugs
Of the International

Entering the office of the Joint Defense Committee, 41 Union Square, yesterday morning with an illegal warrant, Deputy Sheriff E. Plunkett took away a large amount of the office furniture. Before leaving, he set about to dismantle the entire office, throwing files around and generally wrecking the place. The furniture was taken away on the identification of Phil Rubin of the dues department and the janitor of the right wing Joint Board building.

In the midst of the illegal removal of the furniture, Joseph R. Brodsky and Philip Wattenberg, attorneys of the Defense Committee appeared. They demanded that Plunkett show them the warrant. Hesitatingly he allowed them to examine it. After a careful examination Brodsky branded it as illegal.

Refused to Make Arrest. Brodsky demanded that Police Sergeant 212, who was present with two patrolmen, arrest the sheriff and the identifiers on a civil and criminal charge of entering the premises without a proper warrant.

The police were thunderstruck, but refused to make the arrests. The warrant was bonded at \$2,500. The furniture covered is not worth more than \$300.

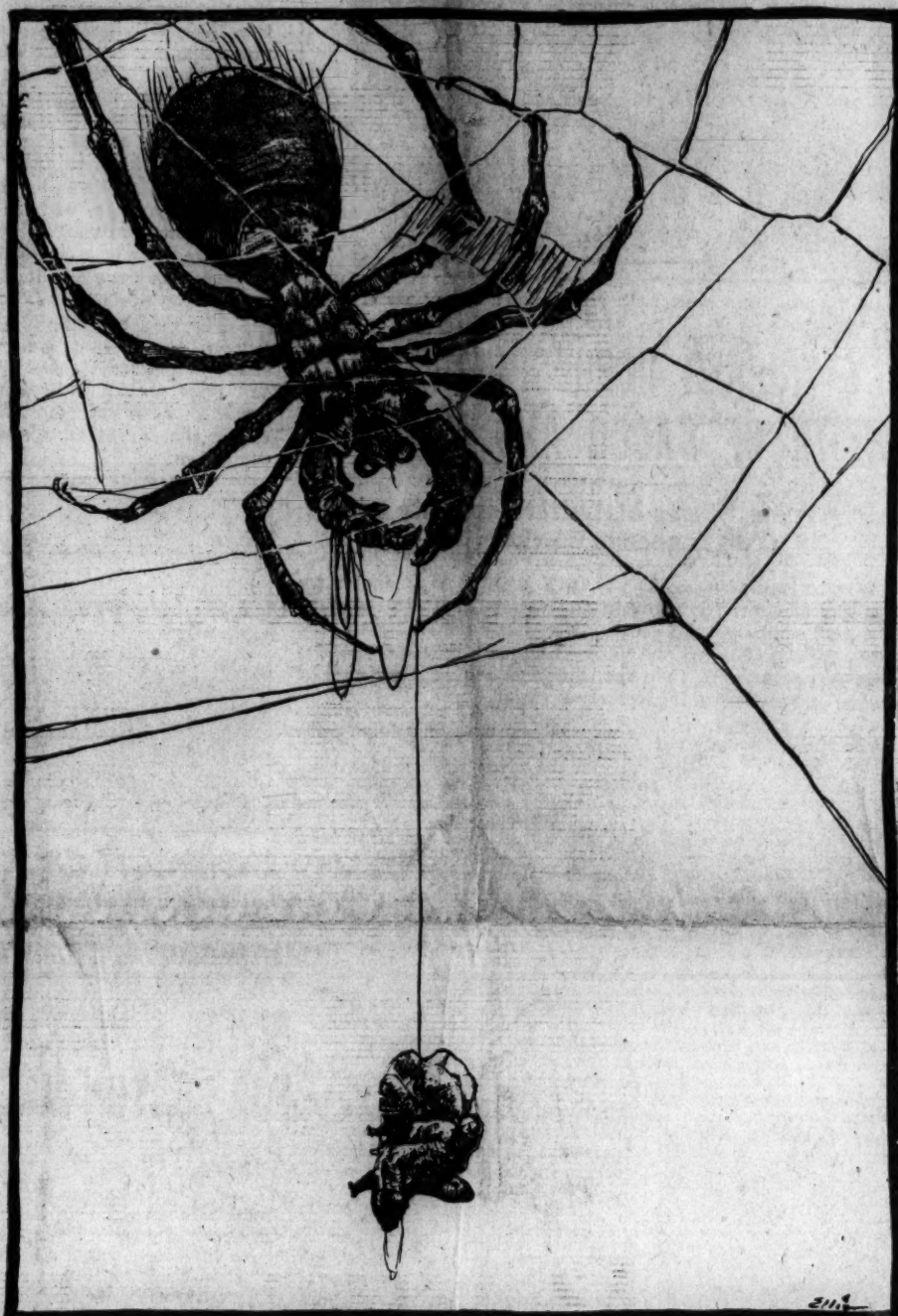
Joseph R. Brodsky in commenting on the case said he "intended suing the parties involved."

Try To Disorganize Work.

Ludwig Landy, manager of the Joint Defense, said: "This is a move of the right wing in their efforts to break the splendid defense work being carried on. Our comrades in prison and in the shops will answer charge of entering the premises without a proper warrant."

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NEARER AND NEARER



The poisonous spider of capitalism is busy drawing Sacco and Vanzetti into its net.

SACCO, VANZETTI PROTESTS IN TWO HUNDRED CITIES PLANNED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—A new wave of mass protests and demonstrations on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti of a greater scope and intensity than ever before is indicated in telegraphic reports that are being received by the national office of the International Labor Defense from its local organizations throughout the country as well as from defense organizations abroad.

The days remaining between now and August 22nd, the date set for the execution, will be marked by continuous activity and agitation.

Prepare for Strikes.

In most cases the new demonstrations begin on Thursday and will

continue thereafter, being developed wherever possible toward strikes on the twenty-second.

An illustration of the intensified activity and determination of the militant workers for Sacco and Vanzetti is contained in the report from the anthracite coal field district that thirty meetings, three parades, and several strikes are being organized.

Just before the last reprieve eleven locals officially declared strikes involving over ten thousand miners, despite the prohibitory rulings of Cappelletti, president of District One.

The reports from Minneapolis

state that "the twin cities are being swept by mass protests against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. Huge street meetings being held every night. Monster demonstrations are being arranged for St. Paul on Saturday and Minneapolis on Sunday with Walter Liggett and Paul Crouch as the principal speakers. Mass demands are being made for the opening of the department of justice files and hundreds of telegrams are being sent to President Coolidge."

Reports from other centers all tell practically the same story, of energetic activity and militant

(Continued on Page Three)

TURN ON THE LIGHT!

The capitalist press is gradually pushing the news of Sacco and Vanzetti into the background. There is good reason for this. The capitalist bloodhounds of Massachusetts dread the white light of publicity. They intend to carry out the cold-blooded murder of our comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti, under cover of the silence of the capitalist press, within the dark walls of Charlestown jail.

But fortunately there is one newspaper that will fearlessly keep the light burning, a paper that has thrown open wide its columns to spread before the public eye the full details of the horrible crime, which the state of Massachusetts is about to perpetrate. The DAILY WORKER is in this fight with all the power and resources at its command.

Will you help us fight the powers of darkness and crime? Will you help us keep the bright light of publicity on the dark forces of capitalism? Will you help us, through public pressure, to force open the secret files of the Department of Justice? Will you help us keep up the fight of Sacco and Vanzetti until capitalism is compelled by the might of the aroused working class to release its victims? Your contribution to our GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND will tell your answer.

MORE AND MORE UNIONS RALLY AT THE EMERGENCY COMMITTEE CALL

"Pay No Attention to Reactionaries Who Try to
Stop This Demonstration," Says Secretary

Plans for the general protest strike which is scheduled for Monday, the day on which Sacco and Vanzetti will die unless American and international labor intervene, are going rapidly ahead.

Representatives of labor unions are calling at the office of the Emergency Committee and are pledging support for the forthcoming strike. Notably in this respect are: Excavators' Union, Locals 731 and 732 of Greater New York, Long Island and vicinity, Amalgamated Food Workers, Marine Transport Workers, Amalgamated Metal Workers, Joint Board Furriers' Union, Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15, Barbers' Union, Millinery Hand Workers' Union, Paper Box Makers' Union, Shoe Workers' Union, United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners and many other labor organizations.

PLEDGE STRIKE SUPPORT.

The following political and social organizations have offered aid in the coming demonstrations previous to date of execution of Sacco and Vanzetti: Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, Workers Party of America, Young Workers' League, Workers' Health Bureau, International Labor Defense which represents more than 50,000 workers in the city of New York, Finnish Workers' Federation, Bronx Jewish Workers' Club, International Labor Defense, Stamford local, many branches of the Workmen's Circle, Workers' Culture Club of Bath Beach, United Council of Working Class Housewives, United Workers' Cooperative Association, the Workers' School of New York, the American Negro Labor Congress, and others.

The officials of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee state that Monday's strike will equal in point of number and intensity of feeling, last Tuesday's general protest strike.

Committee Issues Statement. Miss Rose Baron, secretary of the Emergency Committee, issued the following statement early in the afternoon: "The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee calls upon organized labor in this city to demonstrate to the master class the solidarity of labor. Only the united strength of the workers can now save our condemned comrades. As Sacco himself has said, 'Only the united action of the working class can save us now.' Call For United Front.

"The Emergency Committee knows that the working class of New York will support this strike. We call upon all organizations, liberal and political irrespective of our differences in the past to unite in this mighty effort to free Sacco and Vanzetti. This is no time for bickering and petty politics; this is no time to draw sharply defined distinctions between liberal, socialist, labor leader or radical."

Continuing her statement Miss Baron said, "I appeal to all who profess a love of justice or an abhorrence of injustice to aid us in this last effort to free our comrades. History will recall those who in any way did not aid in this international effort to save Sacco and Vanzetti who are the victims of a monstrous nightmare of class injustice. I know that the hundreds of thousands of workers who staunchly came to the aid of Sacco and Vanzetti last week will not be disheartened by desperation of the situation, but rather, will put forth another gigantic effort to free our comrades."

Huge Demonstration Friday. Officials of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee are very optimistic as to the success of the Union Square mass protest demonstration which has been called by the Emergency Committee for Friday, 4 p. m. It is expected that this demonstration will be greater than last Tuesday's which more than 50,000 workers joined.

Half a million circulars have been printed and are now being distributed in all the five boroughs of New York City calling for the mass attendance at Friday's demonstration. Volunteer corps of distributors have been mobilized and are now in action at the entrances of factories, subways, shops and other points at which workers congregate.

Traitors Will Fall. When informed that some labor leaders of reactionary organizations ridiculed the idea of the success of another protest strike, Miss Baron said, "I would ask these gentlemen to recall their satirical predictions the day before the last protest strike to which more than 500,000 workers responded. We warn these reactionary agents of the ruling class that they will be called to account by their memberships shortly and asked to explain their criminal sabotage of the only genuine labor issue which has

(Continued on Page Five)

Asks Review of Case. Attorney Hill opened his arguments after the recess by saying that there were four substantial questions now before the court. "Whether is

(Continued on Page Two)

Bombing of Juror's House Framed-Up to Hit Sacco, Vanzetti

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The bombing of the home of Lewis McHardy, 463 Pleasant street, one of the jurors in the Sacco-Vanzetti trial, early this morning, was a move on the part of the enemies of the framed-up workers to discredit the struggle to free them, defence attorney M. A. Musmanno, of Pittsburgh, and members of the Defence Committee declared this afternoon.

The bomb, which had evidently been planted under a corner of the veranda, tore out the front part of the building, wrecked the veranda, demolished part of the North Side, broke down all the doors and smashed all the windows. The detonation was heard for about a mile. No one was hurt by the blast.

BOSTON WORKERS PLAN PROTEST AS HIGH COURT SITS

Hill Forced to File New
Plea for Writ

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—A big protest meeting is being arranged by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee for Thursday evening, August 18th, at the Seaside Auditorium, Berkley, Tremont and Dover streets.

Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

Four members of the supreme court bench sat to hear Defense Attorney Arthur D. Hill, a former district attorney, ask a review of the case based on a writ of error.

Those sitting were Justices Henry K. Wray, Edward P. Pierce, James I. Carroll and William Cushing Wait. Hill was finally told his request was taken under advisement and that it had been presented in improper form. He immediately filed a new plea.

Every seat in the courtroom was occupied for the momentous session. Lawyers were discussing the question: If the new writ of error is denied which is likely an exception to be taken to the United States Supreme Court?

Asks Review of Case. Attorney Hill opened his arguments after the recess by saying that there were four substantial questions now before the court. "Whether is

(Continued on Page Two)

Huge Demand for Unconditional Release of Sacco, Vanzetti

WOMEN OF GREATER NEW YORK! HELP SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI!

THE fact that another 12-day stay was given to the two brave workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, is because of the workers' PROTEST throughout the United States and the world over.

It is up to us now to save the lives of the two workers and FREE THEM.

THIS CAN ONLY BE DONE by the continuation of protests and demands in the same manner as we did.

IT IS UP TO YOUR DECISION, this is the only hope and the only thing to rely upon to FREE SACCO AND VANZETTI.

THE UNITED COUNCIL OF WORKING CLASS HOUSEWIVES calls upon the working class women and the liberty loving women to unite with them to help SAVE the two innocent workers, SACCO and VANZETTI.

THE UNITED COUNCIL OF WORKING CLASS HOUSEWIVES will gather at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, at Irving Plaza, 119 East 15th street, where we will march in a body to the Union Square, which is only two blocks away, to join with the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, in the PROTEST AND THE DEMAND FOR THE RELEASE OF SACCO AND VANZETTI.

(Signed.)

THE UNITED COUNCIL OF WORKING CLASS HOUSEWIVES.

LEGAL ACTION IS ONLY SCREEN TO CLOAK MURDER, DECLARES APPEAL

(Continued from Page One)
view of the state of mind of Judge Thayer the petitioners had such trial before the jury as they were entitled to.

"Whether the question of Judge Thayer's won prejudice is a matter which can now be decided in these proceedings by him.

"Whether if both of these petitions be decided in favor of them any legal remedy can be made.

"If so can a writ of error be obtained for a review of this case."

"Those Birds Will Hang."

Statements by Judge Thayer that Vanzetti and Sacco were "Reds," "Draft Dodgers," that "no Bolshevik could intimidate Web. Thayer," that "those birds would hang"—all contained in the new affidavits filed since the trial—were discussed by Attorney Hill. All these alleged statements by the trial judge were made outside the court room.

Expose Thayer Bias.

Swinging into his attack on Judge Thayer's prejudice Attorney Hill related extracts from an affidavit by Frank P. Sibley, a newspaper man who "covered" the trial.

Reading from the affidavit, Attorney Hill, quoted Sibley as saying that Judge Thayer referred to counsel for the defense as "those damn fools" this and similar remarks were made, Sibley said during a luncheon conversation at the Dedham Inn.

Attorney Hill then took up various

other affidavits concerning alleged statements by Judge Thayer.

Show Framed Evidence
Attorney Hill first discussed the new evidence, a cap found near the murder scene and "identified" as Sacco's by a tear in the lining was first taken up. The former chief of police of Braintree in a new affidavit admitted that he tore the cap while seeking for marks of identification.

The other evidence concerned a statement by Captain Proctor of the State Police concerning the bullet found in the body of the slain guard. Captain Proctor, did not say, as was alleged, that the bullet was from Sacco's pistol.

Attorney Hill then launched into an attack on the prejudice of Judge Thayer.

Milwaukee Protest Meeting.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 16.—Three thousand to 3,500 people closely packed into Court House Square, Saturday, August 16, 3:00 p. m. to protest against the unjust decision of Governor Alvan T. Fuller and his advisory committee—in making a secret investigation of the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Twenty-five thousand leaflets were distributed. Advance speeches at factories and street corners.

In the factory distribution of leaflets S. Krazonyia was arrested on the hand-bill ordinance, and received \$5 and costs, as a fine.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

VANZETTI'S SISTER IN PARIS



Luigi Vanzetti leads great mass demonstration for release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

DAILY WORKER CORRESPONDENTS WRITE OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

Extracts From Scores of Letters on Fate of the Two Innocent Workers

Owing to lack of space THE DAILY WORKER is unable to print in full all of the interesting and vigorous letters received from comrades all over the country who have something to say about the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti planned by the capitalist courts of Massachusetts. We are therefore adopting the policy of printing extracts from the letters we receive.

Workers Must Save Sacco and Vanzetti.

The judicial, clerical, academic and political dogs of our industrial oligarchy in the state of Massachusetts are still howling for the blood of the two framed workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, listed to be burned alive in the electric chair August 22nd, 1927.

Also the pen prostitutes are aiding and abetting that potential atrocious murder, they are lying indiscriminately in the hopes that their masters will feast over the blood of these two fighting working class martyrs.

They know as well as millions of radicals, liberals and conservatives that these two men have committed

no crime, and that they are absolutely innocent.

No lull must be allowed to take place in the desperate fight the militant millions of workers are putting up all over the capitalist world as well as protests from that land where the workers control and govern their own affairs, Russia.

Chicago Protest Meeting Dispersed.

Dear Comrade:
As the correspondent of THE DAILY WORKER of street nucleus No. 29, Chicago, Ill., I wish to make an announcement through THE DAILY WORKER on behalf of Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration meeting that was supposed to be held on the corner of Division and Washenaw, where we had a difficult time to start the meeting on account of law and order. But despite all this we had decided to have this meeting and we decided to carry on the meeting on Rockwell and Division streets.

We managed to listen to the speaker for about 15 or 20 minutes when suddenly the proprietor of the drug store on the corner of Rockwell and Division Sts. called up the police to disperse the very meeting and where he succeeded in doing his dirty work; the meeting was dispersed and the speaker arrested.

Fuller Rivals Leopold and Loeb.
"In the light of recent events in Massachusetts, Leopold and Loeb should be convinced that with their mediocre experience in committing a perfect murder they are pikers of a very low order."

They Shall Not Burn!
Did you hear it?
It's going on now for seven years!
Two proletarians are in prison Framed for the chair.

Two fine fighters who
Tried their best for you.
What will your answer be
To free those two?

OTTO PRICE.

Cleveland Workers Tells Emotions.
Wednesday, August 10, 1927, was the most crucial day in the history of the American worker. Hope and despair had struggled in the heart of every class-conscious worker. Would the masses respond to the aid of their two martyrs, Sacco and Vanzetti, who were probably for the last time that day, to see the light of the sun? Would the toiling thousands for once realize their power by saying: No! to the legal assassins of New England? The response exceeded all expectations.

From morning till midnight the awakened giant, labor, stood on constant watch, mightily protesting against the Massachusetts crime.

Expectation and calm as before a storm. Suddenly a venomous press report: "Anarchists to Die." Thousands rush out with hearts as heavy as hell itself and make their way towards the newsboys. Suddenly, another special: "Respite is given to Sacco and Vanzetti!"

It has dawned. Labor, the awakened giant, has won the first round in the great battle.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

The Bomb Hoax Still Serves the Murder Gang

Again the reptile press screeches with weird tales about bomb explosions by Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers. This time the provocateurs of a blood drenched capitalist despotism blew off the front porch of the house of one of the twelve creatures who sat on the packed jury that convicted these two innocent workingmen. The reports of the explosion appeared simultaneously with the hearing of pleas for an appeal to the full bench of the supreme court of Massachusetts.

Some trivial police chief of the town of East Milton, Mass., where the explosion occurred, got on the front page of the kept press with the assertion that it was an act of Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers. The state police, professional strikebreakers and crooks, who between strikes confine their activities to blackmailing bourgeois motorists and protecting bootleggers who use the highways, are conducting an "investigation," as if their opinions on anything really counted with intelligent people. Reinforced guards are thrown about the homes of "public men," and the terror stage is again set for the next move on the part of the murder crew to carry out their fiendish plot.

No worker should be deceived by this sort of thing. We can say definitely, without fear of successful contradiction that the bombs thus far exploded were planted by those who want to add the case of Fuller and his Back Bay advisory committee. They are counter-blasts to the agitation of workers all over the world for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The only reply to this provocation is more tremendous demonstrations that must culminate in an impressive mass strike on Monday, August 22, the date of the expiration of the last respite. All those unprincipled fakers who profess to speak for labor and who talk against this strike are guilty of aiding the executioners and the provocateurs in the pay of capitalism.



ROSE BARON, head of the committee battling to obtain the release of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, is shown above.

POWERS HAPGOOD GIVEN 6 MONTHS FOR BOSTON MEET

Appeals Case, Is Held On \$1,000 Bail

BOSTON, Aug. 16. — For demanding the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti at a demonstration on the Boston Common broken up by the police Sunday, Powers Hapgood, young militant mine leader and Harvard graduate, was sentenced to six months in the house of correction by Judge Parmenter in municipal court today.

Hapgood appealed from the decision and was held in \$1,000 bail for appearance before the superior court.

Hapgood stated that he had merely talked to the gathering regarding their rights as citizens to speak freely, and that he had not attempted to inflame the crowd. The technical charge against the young mine leader was "rioting and inciting to riot."

Cosmo Caravotti, arrested with Hapgood, was found guilty of attempting to rescue him, of inciting to riot and was sentenced to nine months in the house of correction. He appealed.

Police Search.

Hapgood was rearrested yesterday at the Sacco Vanzetti defense committee headquarters soon after he had been released in \$500 bail after having been found guilty and fined \$50 on a charge of speaking on Boston Common without a permit. He was searched and letters to his mother read by the police, he said.

He was first arrested last Sunday when mounted police rode thru twelve thousand workers on the Boston Common to drag him off the platform.

Fought Lewis Machine.

Out of college he became active in the United Mine Workers of America. At the Indianapolis convention of the United Mine Workers at Indianapolis last January Hapgood was denied the floor by Pres. John L. Lewis on the fake charge that he was not a delegate.

Hapgood has worked in mines throughout the world.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today dismissed the complaint of the Washington State Coal Producers Association against alleged preferential rates on Utah shipments of soft coal from Utah to northern Pacific ports for export to Alaska and Hawaii.

ASK SOCIALISTS TO STRIKE FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

Levinson Attacks Move to Save Two Workers

Replying to a statement issued by Edward Levinson of the socialist party that neither the socialist party nor socialist unions would participate in the strike on August 22nd to save Sacco and Vanzetti, Rose Baron of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee has wired August Claessens, secretary of the socialist party, for a statement of his position.

Pointing out that the Emergency Committee in issuing a call for a strike was merely following the lead of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee in Boston, which is the official defense committee, Miss Baron says, "Can the socialist party in its desire to be ultra-respectable afford to absent itself from this momentous struggle?"

The telegram follows in full:

Telegram To Claessens.

We have been informed that your Mr. Edward Levinson has issued a statement to the press urging New York labor not to participate in the Sacco-Vanzetti protest strike called for Monday, August 22nd.

You must surely be aware of the fact that the lives of our comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti, are in as great danger now as they were last Tuesday.

Call From Defense Committee.

You must also be aware of the fact that the Boston Defense Committee which is the official defense committee for Sacco and Vanzetti in this country in a telegram sent to us said: "Sacco and Vanzetti die on August 22nd. The respite does not lessen the danger of the situation. There is no hope in the court. The prisoners thank you from the bottom of their hearts for your work in saving them thus far. They say to you that only increased cooperation may save them in the end. The committee has set the 22nd for a general strike."

Can the socialist party in its desire to be ultra-respectable afford to absent itself from this momentous struggle. Wire reply collect.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, Rose Baron, Sec'y.

Socialist Sabotages Strike.

In his attack on a strike move to save Sacco and Vanzetti, Levinson said:

"Certainly the trade unions of the city will pay no attention to any so-called strike issued by the Workers Party or any other Communist agency. Those who struck last week lost \$2,000,000 in pay and yet the Communists robbed this demonstration of its greatest value by organizing street parades, thus giving the impression that the Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers are a collection of irresponsible."

"It is altogether unlikely that another protest strike will be held. The last strike, which involved the walk-out of 350,000 workers for one day, was a clear and emphatic demonstration of how the workers feel in regard to the two Massachusetts radicals."

"We have taken our stand and it is now up to Massachusetts to decide whether or not the voice of the working people counts for anything with her."

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LIBERALS PLAN SACCO-VANZETTI MEETS FOR WEST

Continue Campaign to Open D. of J. Files

Walter W. Liggett, representing the Citizens' National Committee for Sacco and Vanzetti, left Boston last night for a speaking tour in Wisconsin, Minnesota and other sections of the Northwest, in aid of the campaign to bring about federal intervention in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Mr. Liggett, whose summer home is in Provincetown, is a native of Minnesota and the son of Dean Liggett, late head of the Minnesota Agricultural College. He has been a newspaper man in Minnesota for many years.

Word was received today at the headquarters of the Citizens' National Committee, Hotel Bellevue, that meetings at which Liggett will be the chief speaker have been arranged as follows: Superior, Wisconsin, Wednesday night; Duluth, Minnesota, Thursday night; Minneapolis, Friday night; St. Paul, Saturday night; and Minneapolis, Sunday night.

These in charge of the meeting at Superior, Wisconsin, have invited as one of the speakers, Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, and one of the sponsors of the Citizens National Committee.

At its headquarters tonight the Citizens' National Committee issued the following statement:

"Our committee was organized as the result of an appeal sent out from Boston last Saturday night by Robert Morse Lovett, of New York. The appeal was directed to a small group of outstanding men and women in the country. The following have already wired their endorsement: Alexander Meikeljohn, Glenn Frank, Fremont Older, Zora Gale, Felix Adler, David Starr Jordan, John Haynes Holmes, Oswald Garrison Villard, Capt. Paxton Hibben.

"A week ago charges of the most serious nature, made in great detail and supported by affidavits of department of justice agents and evidence from official sources, were submitted by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee to Attorney-General Sargent by telegraph at his home in Ludlow, Vermont. Ample proof was submitted that department of justice agents and spies in the notorious regime of A. Mitchell Palmer, conspired with Katsman in securing the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti; and that the consciousness of guilt to which so much weight was given by Judge Thayer, Governor Fuller and the advisory committee, was due to the great fear of Sacco and Vanzetti and their friends because of the activities of department of justice agents against the Gallieni band of anarchists, of which Sacco and Vanzetti were members.

"The files of the department of justice have been refused to Mr. Thompson, defense counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti who made a specific request by letter to Attorney-General Sargent in July, 1926. The files have

never been seen by the courts, Governor Fuller of the advisory committee, despite the fact that Attorney-General Sargent, according to press reports, offered to submit the department of justice records to Governor Fuller at the outset of the governor's investigation.

Katsman Frame-up.
"We are confident that once the American people are acquainted with the sinister facts of the prostitution of the department of justice under the reign of A. Mitchell Palmer, in order that tow anarchists might be 'got out of the way' as one agent expresses it in an affidavit, and that Katsman might secure a conviction of 'somebody for payroll robbery and murder,' they will unite to prevent the execution of two innocent men, with which is bound up the honor of America, before the world."

Coolidge Needs Time to Arrange Safest Way to Rule Philippine Islands

RAPID CITY, S. D., Aug. 16.—No decision will be made by President Coolidge regarding filling of the post left vacant by the death of Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood, of the Philippines until Mr. Coolidge returns to Washington, it was officially announced at the summer executive offices here today.

Mr. Coolidge desires to confer with officials in the Insular bureau. There is no official announcement as yet as to whether the islands will continue to be governed by military bureaucracy, with a promise of freedom, or whether there will be a civil government to signalize the end of the Filipino's hope of freedom and their permanent annexation.

Politics Institute Hears French Debts Hold Germs of War

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 16.—Additional pleas for reduction of the French war debt to the United States, including a two billion dollar flat remission and an interest reduction of fifty per cent, were made today at the Institute of Politics.

Frederick W. Peabody, managing director of the American Association favoring revision of inter-allied debts, and William T. Hornaday, author, of Stamford, Conn., both came forward to champion the French cause.

New War.
Hornaday, in proposing the two billion dollar remission, went so far as to hold up the spectre of a new war if the French debt controversy is not settled amicably when he said:

"In 1915 and 1916 the American people made a gigantic and costly blunder through apathy, pacifism and unpreparedness. Must we bring forth these three grinning skeletons of our three disgraces and rattle them in public as a warning? If not, our American people must now awaken to the dangers that lie in the unsettled French debt. We should courageously and promptly take the matter in hand."

Industrial Conference Board to Help Harass Foreign Born Workers

Aid to the federal bureau of immigration, under the labor department, in its anti-alien drive is promised by the National Industrial Conference Board. The organization is composed of the biggest anti-union concerns in the country. Its members will check on the employment of aliens illegally in this country to facilitate deportation, the board announces.

RUSSIAN PARTY SUPPORTED BY GERMAN PARTY

Exposés Role of Trotsky Opposition Group

MOSCOW, Aug. 9.—Pravda yesterday published a staggering blast against the opposition in the All-Union Communist Party headed by Trotsky and Zinoviev, connecting them with the Ruth-Fisher-Maslov-Urbahns renegades and enemies of the proletarian revolution. The article was based upon the declaration of the delegation of the German Communist Party attending the plenum of the Central Committee and Central Control Commission of the All-Union Communist Party.

Compelled to Fight Opposition.

Tham declaration points out that the German Communist Party was compelled to join active participation with the All-Union Communist Party in the fight against the opposition because that opposition was actively giving the strongest support to the ultra-left renegades of German Communism. The group of Fisher, Maslov, Urbahns & Company are making a cruel fight against the Communist Party. Its publication contains nothing but a collection of the vilest calumnies against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, attacks upon the Communist International and other revolutionary movements in other countries.

Part of Imperialism.

This unprincipled gang with which Trotsky and Zinoviev combine, having lost all influence among the members of the Party has become an insignificant but nevertheless integral part of the powerful international machine that is preparing for an imperialist war against the Soviet Union. This group exists only because of two-fold support—one the one hand by the bourgeoisie, its state department, justice department and police and on the other through direct and continuous collaboration and support of the opposition in the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., which supplies it with material, and arms it with all sorts of argumentation and guides its tactics.

Unprincipled Treachery.

Although without support from the masses, this alliance of Trotsky and Zinoviev with this expelled and discredited group acquires particularly deep and harmful significance for German Communism just now when the Soviet Union is threatened with the ultra-left agents of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics against united imperialisms the Soviet Union will first of all rely upon the firm confidence of the working masses of all countries, the revolutionary proletarian international and the socialist nature of the only Soviet Republic in the world.

The opposition denies the revolutionary nature of the Soviets. It indulges in base affirmations concerning transition to "Thermidoreanism." It puts forth accusations regarding "Kulak regeneration." It denies the international nature of the Soviets, branding their existence in Russia as "nationalist conservative mediocrity."

The opposition also fights against Lenin's teaching of the possibilities of building socialism in one country where working class has gained power. The block of the opposition with the ultra-left agents of the West European bourgeoisie is the result of anti-Leninist views on fundamental questions of revolution.

Aids War Preparations.

The tactics of the opposition are directed not only toward the defeat of the defense capacity of the U. S. S. R. but signifies also the continuation of the policy of sabotaging the greatest task presented by Lenin to the West European Communist in the event of a European war, namely turning the imperialistic war into civil war against capitalism and the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship.

The tactics of the opposition as well as the policy of the expelled ultra-left objectively unites in the result with international menshevism and the second international.

Must Stop Such Betrayals.

The German Communists expect the United Plenum to make an end to anti-Communist tendencies of the opposition leaders by most decisive measures. The German Party is today confronted with greatest ordeals and strongest trials in its preparation of forces to fight in defense of the workers and peasants government against world imperialism.

At this moment the German Communist Party feels firm confidence in its leading brother party of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, its Bolshevik central committee.

EX-SOLDIER DEMANDS JUSTICE FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI IN BOSTON

(Continued from Page One)

City, and declared that, "Sacco and Vanzetti are murderers. They should die. They are trying to tear down our constitution."

Gurkin carried the placard just the same from his home down State Street, to the station where he bought a ticket for Albany. A detective tried to stop him, after purchasing the ticket, but when he showed the ticket he was permitted to leave town. At Albany Gurkin bought his ticket for Boston.

Conductor Fears "Authorities"

Gurkin put up his placard, with appeal for Sacco and Vanzetti, at the end of the railroad coach in which he was riding in full view of the passengers. This was very disconcerting to the conductor, who turned it around, declaring: "The authorities wouldn't like it."

One of the passengers tried to

provoke Gurkin. When this failed he tried other measures. He followed Gurkin off the train at one station and hit about as Gurkin saw a telegram back to his family. This provocation, according to Gurkin, sent a telegram to the police at the station ahead, notifying them of Gurkin's presence on the train. When a rough appearing individual got on the train later, posing as a detective, he failed to make much progress with Gurkin who demanded his credentials. All he could show was a declaration of inoculation from the army. Gurkin concluded he was an American Legionnaire. This embryo fascist tried to continue questioning Gurkin when he got off.

Gurkin Arrives in Boston.

The remainder of the trip to South Station, Boston, was made without incident. It was 9:30 o'clock in the evening, Wednesday, and Gurkin decided that the "Death March" was already on its way to the Charlestown Prison.

He, therefore, decided to take the subway, carrying his placard before him, a black band on his arm, the honor medals and pins from the army blazining conspicuously on his coat.

The subway was packed," said

Gurkin. "Everybody took an interest in reading the sign. Most everybody showed sympathy. One man said, 'This is the greatest crime the state has ever committed,' while another added, 'Governor Fuller will not dare to buck against the world protest of labor.'

Grabbed by the Police.

The tide turned, however, at the State Street Station where two policemen on the platform called thru the open window to Gurkin to "Come out, we want you!" But Gurkin was not inclined to obey.

"So they came into the car to get

me," said Gurkin. "One of the police officers grabbed me by the arm and twisted it. The other got behind me and began pushing. I thought I best not to resist. I did once, during a coal strike in 1921, in West Virginia, and got a club crashing down on my head, splitting it open."

"So I just went along. But I thought, 'If this is the way they treat an ex-soldier in uniform, with his medals in 1926, how these same police must have tyrannized over foreign-born workers. Many of them unable to speak the English language, during the red-baiting days of 1919 and 1920?'"

Questioned by "The Authorities."

Then this questioning ensued on the platform of the subway.

"Where are you going?" asked one

of the policemen.

"To Charlestown," Gurkin answered. "What for?"

"Because I want to hold this sign up before the gates of Charlestown Prison to protest against Governor Fuller's murderous decision," said Gurkin. "I want to protest against the taking of the lives of these two innocent workers."

Huge Throng Gathers.

By this time a huge throng had gathered. Gurkin was holding high his placard reading, "We are supposed to have fought for justice Give justice to Sacco and Vanzetti. They must not die."

One of the policemen yelled at Gurkin thru the subway noise, "You've been riding around here all night, haven't you?"

"No, I just came off the train from Schenectady," replied Gurkin, getting the reply, "You're a damned liar. You've been riding the subway all night inciting the people to riot," and a lot more, ending up with, "You come along with me."

Some of the throng began calling out, "Let him go!" Gurkin continued to hold high the sign, declaring to those about him, "I may be in prison, but don't let Sacco and Vanzetti burn tonight!"

"Let him go!" continued the shouts, as the police reached the street with their prisoner. They came out of the subway at the Old South Church, which it will be remembered, was the meeting place of the party of colonists, more than 150 years ago, who took the law into their own hands, threw huge quantities of tea overboard from British merchantmen in protest against exorbitant taxes, and became known to history as "The Tea Party."

Taxi Drivers Demand "Let Him Go!"

"I noticed that many of the taxi drivers, whose cars were parked near, were joining in the demand on the police that they let me go," said Gurkin. "But this didn't stop the police. They kept twisting my arm, altho I assured them I had no intention

of running away. They only replied, 'What business you got coming to Boston all the way from Schenectady. We'll take care of our own laws, and we'll take care of you, too.'"

The patrol wagon was called and brought reinforcements. The combined police seized Gurkin, jerking him off his feet and dumping him into the wagon, using in the meanwhile all the profane language their united brain could conjure up. They took him to the Grande Street Station where he was asked, "Did you ever have your finger-prints taken?"

"No," replied Gurkin.

"You sure as hell will have them taken here," he was told.

"Then they declared I was an anarchist," said Gurkin. "They charged that I had stolen the uniform. In spite of the fact that I showed them my army identification tag, No. 1-041,622, with my name on it, they began tearing off my medals, altho I told them I would take them off, urging them not to tear my clothes."

Promises Him Poison.

"Throw him down in the cellar," said one of the policemen finally, indicating that Gurkin was to be put in an underground cell.

But Gurkin was not to be subdued. He suggested to the police that they get him a few aspirin tablets to relieve a headache.

"We'll give you poison," replied one of the police officers, the others joining in with, "Give him something that will finish him up."

"The cell was a suffocating hole," said Gurkin, "I felt like a soldier who had been captured before going into battle. I regretted that I couldn't be at the front."

Hear News of Respite.

The next morning at four o'clock about 40 prisoners, according to Gurkin's count, were crowded into a huge autobus police patrol and taken to the municipal court building where they were offered a cup of coffee apiece. Gurkin said he had declared a hunger strike against his arrest and refused to take anything that was offered him.

It was here that the prisoners heard of the respite to August 22, granted to Sacco and Vanzetti.

"I started singing 'The International,'" said Gurkin, "and several of the prisoners tried to follow, and succeeded to some extent. I told the prisoners that the International Labor Defense was taking care of my case. They were very anxious to learn what the I. L. D. was."

Seized by the Government.
Gurkin was taken into court. The charge of carrying a sign without a permit was dropped and deputy United States marshals seized him on behalf of the federal government on the charge of illegally wearing the uniform.

Gurkin was thoroughly lectured on patriotism. He was told by government officials that Sacco and Vanzetti should burn. The deputy marshals told him that they had spoken to the judge and to the United States commissioner and "fixed it up." If he would only tell the judge he was sorry, that he doesn't believe Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent, and that he was misinformed as to the nature of the Sacco-Vanzetti protest, then they would be glad to let him go.

But Gurkin refused to say anything of the kind to the judge and he was sent back to jail in the afternoon. Gurkin and other prisoners spent most of that night singing "The International" and "The Red Flag."

The next morning, Friday, Gurkin was told to "quit his foolishness," to "eat something," and to "say you're sorry."

Gurkin continued obdurate, however.

"I guess they were afraid that I was going to starve to death on their hands," said Gurkin later, as we discussed his case in a restaurant, where he was getting a square meal once more. "They are really afraid of the hunger strike and they finally let me out on bail, furnished by the International Labor Defense."

This is just one view of Boston during the days when the ruling class murderers were halted in their efforts to murder Sacco and Vanzetti. Last week this attempted assassination was stopped by the world protest of labor: International labor must score the same victory again before Monday midnight, the new date of the execution in the electric chair.

According to the words carried on Gurkin's banner, "they must not die!"

Sacco-Vanzetti Protests In 200 Cities

(Continued from Page One)

spirit of the working masses in the fight against the legal murder of the working-class martyrs, Sacco and Vanzetti.

200 Cities Busy.

The local organizations of the International Labor Defense in two hundred cities are devoting their entire activities to the campaign.

Cables received from defense organizations throughout the world connected with International Red Aid, which is cooperating with the I. L. D. in organizing the international protest movement, promise renewed and intensified work in the remaining period before the date set for execution.

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

lent lubricator and diplomatic agent. The Royal Dutch Shell, a British government oil trust howled to heaven at the idea of seeing a christian firm like the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey buying oil which it said was "stolen" from its rightful owners. Quite indignantly it insisted that it would have nothing to do with "stolen" goods, no matter how profitable such trade might be.

HOWEVER it was learned that the sanctimonious Dutch Shell tried until the last minute to get a monopoly on this "stolen" oil, but failed. The British government used the Dutch Shell in its diplomatic campaign to boycott the Soviet Union by the oil trickled thru.

THE Portuguese army has again declared its loyalty to the government of the day. We have an idea that its collective thumb was somewhere in the vicinity of its nose. Another "palace" revolt was attempted in that country and the ambitious generals who would like to swap places with the present cabinet are safely locked up.

PRESIDENT CAIRMONA is receiving

the plaudits of the press for the courage he displayed when a lieutenant who headed a delegation that demanded his resignation decided to shoot him first and make his demands afterwards. Cairmona simply socked his armed antagonist on the jaw and called it a day. "There is nothing remarkable about my conduct," Cairmona admitted to the press. "What else could a Portuguese do?" There is a good deal in what the president says.

PORTUGAL is a satrapy of Great

Britain and those revolutions usually take place when the quarterly subsidy arrives from London. Those in power have the spending of the money, of course. In return for keeping Portugal on the payroll the British receive the tobacco concession and many other favors that repay the cost.

LORD BIRKENHEAD, secretary for

India, and one of the most bitter enemies of Irish freedom back in "Home Rule" days has high praise for president Cosgrave of the Irish Free State executive council. Birkenhead declares that he would not stand for any modification in "substance" of the oath of allegiance to the king of England which is a hint that a change in wording without making a difference in meaning would be satisfactory. It was Birkenhead who drew up the formula that was acceptable to Cosgrave in 1921.

IT will not make president Cosgrave

more popular with the Irish people to have praise showered on him by Lord Birkenhead. The British have always taken good care of their tools as long as they are of service to them. Indeed this is a universal policy used by all imperialisms. The United States does it in the Philippines and Porto Rico. The capitalists follow this policy in the American Federation of Labor. They shower favors on the labor leaders and are always ready to buy off the most promising of the workers' leadership.

THE action of the New York World

in refusing space to Heywood Brown's articles on Sacco and Vanzetti shows what a myth this boasted free press is. There is no such animal. The DAILY WORKER never pretended to speak for all classes. It speaks only for and in behalf of the workingclass. The World on the other hand pretends to be for the whole community, yet when Brown insists on defending two members of the workingclass with the necessary vigor, his writings are killed, even tho he is one of the foremost and most highly paid columnists in the United States.

Nobody who is opposed to this

social order can express his convictions in the capitalist press. We do not get indignant over this fact. It is just as it should be. The capitalist press stands for the present social order and it would be suicidal for it to allow itself to be used for the purpose of sabotaging the system from which it draws sustenance. It is the hypocrisy of this press that we object to. The thing to do however is to actively support the only workingclass daily newspaper published in the United States in the English language that speaks for the workers and the exploited farmers.

Gary Grave in Wheaton,

Little Main Street

WHEATON, Ill., Aug. 16.—The little town of Wheaton of theosophical activities prepared today to receive the funeral cortege of Judge Gary.

The body of the chairman of the steel trust, who died yesterday in New York, will reach here on a special train tomorrow. Burial will follow Thursday morning in Wheaton cemetery.

The Rev. Almer Pennewell, pastor of the church, is now in Missouri on vacation, but wired that he is returning to conduct the services.

Sacco and Vanzetti

Shall Not Die!

The Blast



Of public opinion has temporarily stayed the hand of the executioner.

Mass protest, mass strikes have halted the act of legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

But the executioner bides his time.

The capitalist class is still thirsting for the lives of its victims, and is determined to accomplish its evil purpose.

Again the working class will have to mobilize its forces to save Sacco and Vanzetti, this time on a far more effective and far-reaching scale.

Again the Daily Worker will send forth the call to workers in the mines, mills, factories and farms, to down the tools and pour into the streets in thousands upon thousands as a mass protest against this crime against the working class.

Help to spread the call by putting your shoulder to the wheel in the drive for Five Thousand New Readers to the Daily Worker.

Help build the army of Freedom for Sacco-Vanzetti, by securing new readers for the Daily Worker.

Convention Elections Soon!

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Substituting Capitalist Protest for Mass Strikes and Demonstrations.

One of the obstacles that has stood in the path of the development of the mass fury on the part of the working class into strikes and demonstrations against the murder conspiracy to burn Sacco and Vanzetti to death has been the actions of the Boston Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee in basing practically its whole campaign upon the legal aspects of the case. When Fuller announced that he would "investigate" the case the policy of the Boston Committee was to refrain from criticism of him or his so-called advisory committee.

This action might have been somewhat atoned for if the committee had, even after the vicious decision of Fuller, devoted all its resources to aiding in the drive for mass strikes in behalf of these victims of the Massachusetts mill-owners. Instead of appealing definitely to the mass power of the workers, which alone can save Sacco and Vanzetti, the committee in its August bulletin does not even mention strikes and other forms of protest, but devotes its small space to reprinting articles from the notorious Springfield Republican, one of the most conscious spokesmen of big capital in America, advocating that Governor Fuller commute the sentences of death to life imprisonment. The Republican is far more able as a defender of its class interests than is Fuller. It is aware of the fact that, after all the world-wide agitation in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, their execution would discredit the whole administration of class justice, while to sentence them to a living death behind prison walls would serve the purpose of trying to terrorize workers who dare challenge the supremacy of the owners of the slave pens. Not in any sense does the Springfield Republican—quoted without comment in the August number of the official bulletin of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee—advocate freedom for these workers who have been proved innocent of the crime of which they were convicted before a vindictive, prejudiced judge and a crooked, vicious jury that was undoubtedly bought and paid for by the hirelings of the mill owners and the agents of the United States department of justice.

Only the mass power of the working class has thus far saved Sacco and Vanzetti from death and that power must be still further developed and intensified in order not merely to stay the hand of the executioner, but to open the jail doors and permit these tortured workers to again take their places in the ranks of the working class.

Instead of relying upon the adverse elements of the capitalist class the Defense Committee of Boston should throw itself into the movement for a great strike thruout the country on August 22, the day last set for the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Decline of "Prosperity."

In spite of the frantic endeavors of the ruling class and their political henchmen to maintain the illusion that there is widespread prosperity in the country embracing all classes, the real facts are gradually coming to light. Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, frankly states:

"Our prosperity seems to be getting tired. It is showing signs of fatigue. It may recover its earlier vigor later on, but just at present it is unmistakably slowing down."

Contrary to the falsified reports from the United States department of labor, issued for the specific purpose of furnishing arguments for the administration which bases its claim to existence upon the prosperity that has been showered upon the nation, the bankers, in their own statements, face the facts.

Ayres declares that employment of labor has declined and that there is an excess of money seeking employment. That means that we are approaching a period of industrial crisis when widespread unemployment will grip the workers. The statisticians maintained by the great banking combines to keep them informed on the condition of industry have reported that the world market is overflowing with industrial products, hence investments in many important industries will prove a total loss. The banks have devised measures of protecting themselves from the disastrous effects of ever-recurring industrial crises by withholding capital. The only class that seriously suffers is the working class.

Scientific organization shields the banks and the rest of the capitalist machine. The application of scientific organizational principles to labor organization would go a long way toward enabling the workers to assert their power.

In the last analysis labor can only struggle effectively against the ravages of capitalism by creating great industrial unions through the amalgamating of the craft unions, and also building up a class party of labor that will represent the class interests of the workers and exploited farmers the same as the parties of capitalism represent the class interest of the master class.

The Sort of Protest Pulitzer Approves.

Since Mr. Ralph Pulitzer of the New York World asserted his rights in demanding that all his writers conform strictly to the established rules of journalistic prostitution by refusing to publish the articles of Heywood Brown on the Sacco-Vanzetti case, a certain Mr. Frank Sullivan also protests, but not against the tortures inflicted upon two workingmen. His protest is of a type that will in no way offend the murder gang of Massachusetts.

In yesterday morning's World Mr. Sullivan declares:

"We protest against the boiling of the sixty-year-old lobster caught by a life-saver at Coney Island."

This innocuous scribbler objects because he fears that when he next eats lobster in a restaurant the sixty-year-old one will be served.

This nauseating drive only emphasizes our claim that the only place to obtain correct information and honest interpretation of events of interest to the working class is in the columns of the working class press.

Some Lessons from the Sacco-Vanzetti Case

By JAY LOVESTONE.

It is yet too early to estimate the results and evaluate the significance of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. The coming days will be decisive. It is already clear, however, that the American people will have the international phases of the movement to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the strangling hand of capitalism is of immeasurable significance and tremendously enriching in its lessons for the international proletariat. The usually well-informed Vienna correspondent of the Chicago Daily News tells us the following:

"That the reprieve of Sacco and Vanzetti will have far-reaching political effect both in Europe and America is the indication of the trend of events since the reprieve was granted and also is the substance of the opinions of almost all careful observers with whom the Chicago Daily News correspondent has had occasion to discuss the affair in its broader aspects."

What the Reprieve Means.

THE same correspondent tells us that, in Europe, there is considerable opinion maintaining that: "The Sacco-Vanzetti reprieve is the greatest victory attained by the American people since the end of the war." How much truth is there in that? The answer to this question is the following. Undoubtedly the reprieve was granted by Governor Fuller not out of his love for pure, abstract justice, not because of his desire to see Sacco and Vanzetti saved from death. Such desires Governor Fuller could have satisfied long ago by playing a different role than that of a hangman who has been responsible for keeping these two innocent workers within the jaws of death for seven years. There was only one cause for the reprieve. This was the mass pressure brought to bear on the American ruling class by the American as well as the international proletariat. The most conscious section of the working class, the Communists, in the United States as well as in every other country in the world can naturally only welcome the extent to which working-class consciousness has been aroused against the capitalists in this instance. The Communists can well be proud of the role they have played in the tremendous class movement developed over the Sacco and Vanzetti execution.

But none fool himself. The reprieve does not mean freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti. Our arrogant and crafty ruling class may well utilize the reprieve as a sort of camouflage with which to hide (behind this very delay as the final establishment of "justice") their continued intention to murder these two champions of the workers. The danger is far from over. The danger is not even lessened. The danger of death for Sacco and Vanzetti may be even intensified by this very probable ruse of the reprieve.

There is only one language that the capitalist exploiters and oppressors understand. This is the language of class power. They are used to talking in this language. Obviously when the workers speak to the ruling class in the language of class power, the capitalists understand. More than ever before it is necessary to continue to and to develop to greater strength than hitherto the pressure of the working class on the American capitalist masters in order to save Sacco and Vanzetti from murder.

Our Tactics and Tasks.

WE have mentioned the role of the Communists in the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign. We must emphasize the role played by the organization of the class conscious workers which defends the working men and working women from capitalist persecution on the basis of class interests and class need—the International Labor Defense. This organization has served as the vehicle for the most militant and energetic fighters in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. It has served as the unifying center of the most persistent and devoted opposition to the murderers from Massachusetts and their nefarious allies.

How did the Party meet the situation in 1922? It met the situation by the organization of a broad united front movement against the forces of reaction. Its appeal for such a united front was based upon the correct viewpoint that the attack against the Party was but a part of an attack against the entire labor movement and that it was an expression of a growing reaction. Labor and liberal organizations adopted this viewpoint and responded to the call of the Party. The drive of reaction was stopped. The Party not only weathered the attack but made great progress. The Party proved itself the true vanguard of the American working class.

attack against the Party at present is general, similar to the situation at the time of the Brainerd raid. The attack against the Party at present is also a part of an attack against the entire labor movement; it comes in the wake of an intense class struggle in the needle industries, in the coal mining industry, in the textile industry; it comes at the time when the pace of industry is slackening and when a general intensified drive may be expected upon the wages, working hours and conditions of labor. It comes therefore at a time when a further sharpening of the class struggle is to be expected.

The vicious attack of the labor bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor may appear as a distinguishing feature of the present situation as compared with that of 1922. But even this is a difference only in degree. For in 1922 the Party was also faced with the attack of the trade union bureaucracy against the Communists and the left wing. The raid upon the conference of the Trade Union Educational League, the activities of Gompers against the Trade Union Educational League and against the Communists furnish the proof of this.

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Our Party must utilize the past experiences and again adopt the tactics which proved so effective in the past. We must mobilize labor, fraternal, liberal organizations in defense of the freedom of the press. We must mobilize all Party members and sympathizers for this united front drive. We must make the defense of the DAILY WORKER a part of the defense of the entire labor movement against the attack of the ruling class.

So determined are the socialist leaders to fulfill to the last degree their repulsive roles as lackeys of the labor bureaucracy, the Greens, the Wills, the Fraynes, the Sigmans and McGrady, in trying to destroy the virile elements in the labor movement that they will not even agree to abandon their tactics when two victimized workmen face the electric chair. Either these leaders should be forced to unite on the common demand for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti or stand forever execrated by all class-conscious workers as aiding the Massachusetts bloodhounds in their attempts to murder these tortured workers.

It is strikes and mass demonstrations in the United States and in many other countries which have dealt the body-blows to Massachusetts capitalist justice and have lengthened the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The New York demonstration, having at least over fifty thousand participants, is perhaps the biggest mass protest that the streets of the metropolis have yet seen. In Chicago, many thousands of workers spontaneously demonstrated on the streets their vehement opposition to the legalized murder of proletarians. In Gary, for the first time since the big steel strike, thousands of workers went out on the streets to protest to the steel barons against murder cloaked by employing class justice. In New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and the anthracite coal regions, thousands of workers struck.

There is nothing the capitalists fear more than thousands of workers pouring out from the factories to the streets in mass protest against the exploiting class rule.

Here we should not hide the fact that certain elements, parading as champions and defenders of Sacco and Vanzetti, have been only a hindrance to this great mass movement of the American workers. The fact that these petty bourgeois liberal elements have been in strategic positions in the Sacco and Vanzetti defense and have been tainted with anarchist sympathies not only does not make them less dangerous but actually makes them more dangerous to the class basis, to the only sound basis which can beat back the hangmen of innocent workers.

More strikes. More demonstrations. Bigger strikes. Bigger demonstrations. These are the weapons with which the workers can paralyze the hands of the killers.

Some "Friends" Who Need Watching.

THE official socialist party bureaucracy has played a shameful role in the Sacco-Vanzetti drive. Their propaganda has tended to make workers put faith in capitalist class justice. Their propaganda has only served to blur the class issue. Such help for Sacco and Vanzetti only hurts them and the interests of the class for which they may be murdered. But the most despicable role in the whole Sacco and Vanzetti case has been played by Mr. Green and the rest of the agents of American imperialism in our movement. At the time when the executioners were about to put their hands on the switch to electrocute Sacco and Vanzetti, the arch-reactionary president of the American Federation of Labor could do nothing more than to beg that these men should be sent to a living death, should be jailed. At this very moment, Mr. Green felt that even such dastardly conduct on his part might be interpreted by his masters as biting the hand that feeds him and therefore declared his complete dissociation from Sacco and Vanzetti.

EVERY wheel of the government machinery is rolling at full speed towards the murdering of Sacco and Vanzetti. The church is working over-time. The press is doing more than its bit. Witness the case of the so-called liberal New York World, firing one of its outstanding contributors, Heywood Brown, because of his powerful messages in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. Mr. Coolidge is too busy pardoning boot-leggers and extraordinarily desperate plain criminals to "consider" the Sacco and Vanzetti case. Government prosecutors are busy manufacturing bombing exploits in order to demoralize and destroy the workers' protest movement. It is seldom that American democracy, the American government, shows its brute force, its ugly class fist, against the workers with such painful clarity as it has been showing in the case of the plan to murder Sacco and Vanzetti.

Significance of Mass Movement.

THE main features of the tremendous dimensions of the Sacco-Vanzetti movement are: (1) It is a powerful radicalizing force for American labor. (2) The use of the strike for political purposes is strengthened by its application to the Sacco-Vanzetti case, even on the limited scale to which it has been restricted in this instance. (3) The Sacco and Vanzetti movement has destroyed still further some of the illusions regarding American democracy, not only among the more relatively class-conscious workers in Europe and elsewhere, but even among the more politically backward American working class masses. (4) For the first time in decades, the American proletarian masses have participated in a movement of international dimensions on so large a scale simultaneously with great masses of workers throughout the world in behalf of working class interests. No one can underestimate the importance of this breath of international proletarian solidarity for our working class.

The workers of America and other countries have shown how Sacco and Vanzetti can be saved. Now we must strengthen our efforts manifold in order to save Sacco and Vanzetti from capitalist justice, in order to protect the basic interests of the working class.

A UNITED FRONT FOR DEFENSE AGAINST THE ATTACK UPON THE FREEDOM OF PRESS

By B. SKLAR.

The attack of the federal government against THE DAILY WORKER, the persecution of the Workers (Communist) Party in the state of Pennsylvania manifested in the framing up and sentencing of members of the Party for alleged sedition activities; the vicious attacks upon the Party in New York by the joint forces of the police, the courts and the trade union bureaucracy; the campaign against our Party by the American Federation of Labor—all of this brings to our recollection the days of 1922.

This was the time when the Party was struggling to find its way into the open, to function legally and just that time was chosen by the federal authorities to make an attack upon the Party, to create a new red scare in the country and to maintain the isolation of the Communists from the broad masses of workers.

How did the Party meet the situation in 1922? It met the situation by the organization of a broad united front movement against the forces of reaction. Its appeal for such a united front was based upon the correct viewpoint that the attack against the Party was but a part of an attack against the entire labor movement and that it was an expression of a growing reaction. Labor and liberal organizations adopted this viewpoint and responded to the call of the Party. The drive of reaction was stopped. The Party not only weathered the attack but made great progress. The Party proved itself the true vanguard of the American working class.

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DRAMA

"Revelry" Here Next Month—Chevalier to Tour America

Sydney Shields and Marie Carroll will be co-featured in "Such Is Life" which opens at the Morocco theatre August 31. Peter Glenney and Marie Armstrong Hecht are the authors of the new piece.

A. H. Woods new production goes into rehearsal today. It is a new play by Bayard Veiller and titled, "The People vs. Mary Dugan." Ann Harding, Rex Cherrymen, Arthur Hohl, Cyril Keightley and Robert Cummins will have important roles in the cast.

Maxwell Anderson has just finished the book and lyrics of a musical comedy dealing with censorship. The opus is titled "A Maiden's Prayer."

"Revelry," based on the novel of the same name, which is to be presented at the Masque theatre by Robert Milton shortly, will have the following players in the cast: James Crane, Charles Waldron, Rose Hobart and Harry Bannister. The dramatization of the Samuel Hopkins Adams, novel was done by Maurice Watkins.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

B. Philipow, Gary, Ind.	.....\$5.00
H. Peich, Gary, Ind.	.....5.00
J. Rusk, Gary, Ind.	.....5.00
F. Frisk, Gary, Ind.	.....8.00
M. Jurkevich, Gary, Ind.	.....5.00
S. Belinko, Gary, Ind.	.....5.00
V. Philipow, Gary, Ind.	.....5.00
G. Maravich, Gary, Ind.	.....5.00
S. Levchinko, Gary, Ind.	.....2.00
S. Kuchar, Gary, Ind.	.....4.00
M. Cunovic, Gary, Ind.	.....2.00
M. Malesevich, Gary, Ind.	.....1.00
S. Bekich, Gary, Ind.	.....1.00
F. Frisk, Gary, Ind.	.....1.00
S. Borisov, Gary, Ind.	.....1.00
N. Saledow, Gary, Ind.	.....1.50
J. Zinevich, Gary, Ind.	.....2.00
J. Golosevich, Gary, Ind.	.....1.50
T. Vlasov, Gary, Ind.	.....1.00
Peter Savonchek, Gary, Ind.	.....1.00
M. Harbovetz, Gary, Ind.	.....1.00
J. Gaduga, Gary, Ind.	.....1.50
C. Jackson, Gary, Ind.	.....50
J. A. Gutierrez, Gary, Ind.	.....50
G. Lazarian, Gary, Ind.	.....50
M. Lubovich, Gary, Ind.	.....50
Geo. Helmezy, Gary, Ind.	.....50
A. Papuev, Gary, Ind.	.....50
S. Kologre, Gary, Ind.	.....50
A. Salario, Gary, Ind.	.....50
J. Klavin, Gary, Ind.	.....2.00
A. Voitevitz, Gary, Ind.	.....25
W. Cherok, Gary, Ind.	.....25
R. Skoglund, Gary, Ind.	.....25
S. Bekich, Gary, Ind.	.....25
F. Nepsha, Gary, Ind.	.....25
P. Cimat, Rankin, Pa.	.....1.50
Celia Paransky, Pittsburgh, Pa.	.....13.00
Frank Baumholtz, Midvale, Ohio	.....5.00
Justin Swartz, Dorchester, Mass.	.....2.00
John Larson, Afognak, Alaska	.....1.00
Victor Renner, Chicago, Ill.	.....1.00
John Oslisshok, Chicago, Ill.	.....1.00
S. Globerman, Los Angeles, Calif.	.....2.00
J. Kose (collected), Fort Stanton, N. Y.	.....7.00
Finnish Workers Club, Chicago, Illinois	.....8.50
Peter Teem, (collected) Rochester, N. Y.	.....20.25
S. Zollinger, Chicago, Ill.	.....2.00
F. E. Lopchevsky, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	.....2.00
W. P. Local, Los Angeles, Mass.	.....30.00
L. D. L. D. Br. No. 24, New York	.....5.00
R. F. O'Neill, Summerfield, Ohio	.....5.00
Karl J. Malmstrom, South Bend, Indiana	.....2.00
Leo P. Lemley, (collected) Philadelphia, Pa.	.....75.00

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES

ON CHINA

This combination of a book, two pamphlets and a magazine, the official organ of the Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, issued in Wuhan, give an opportunity to every worker to have a real understanding of the great events and background of the Chinese Revolution.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA
By JAS. H. DOLSEN
A new edition of a book that has sold into thousands of copies. —50

CHINA IN REVOLT
A discussion by outstanding figures of the Communist International. —15

RUSSIA TURNS EAST
By SCOTT NEARING
A view of Soviet diplomacy in China and the whole East. —10

CHINESE CORRESPONDENCE
Official organ of the Kuomintang. Do not order a bundle—we have enough copies only for this combination offer. —35

ALL FOR 75 CENTS
(Send a dollar and get also the new book "Civil War in Nationalist China" by E. R. Browder.)

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

EDDIE CANTOR



Chief funster in the new "Ziegfeld Follies" show, which opened at the New Amsterdam theatre last night.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER

All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats \$2.25. Cort Theatre, 48 St. E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

Little Theatre GRAND STREET FOLLIES
44th St. W. of B'way.
Evenings at 8:30
MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30

CAMEO NOW!

42 St. E. B'way | Sensational Film

"The Russian Revolution"
See LENIN, TROTSKY, KHERENSKY, RASPUTIN, THE Tzar, THE NOBILITY, THE MASSES
True drama of

DEPUTY SHERIFF AND RIGHT WING RAID JOINT DEFENSE COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page One)
In no uncertain manner, the work will not be discontinued; the prisoners will not suffer; rather this will be a signal for renewed activity. We will continue the fight for the prisoners and their dependents. We will continue the fight against the right wing. Our answer must be—altogether for the decisive onslaught against the gangsters in the unions. Support the Joint Defense in its efforts.

Workers Beaten Up.
Right wing gangsters beat up workers of the Gerander and Helper shop, 110 West 14th St., yesterday because they have refused to register with the International.

Unemployed Workers Committee.
A committee of unemployed fur workers was chosen yesterday at an open forum held in Joint Board headquarters, 22 East 22nd street, and the 10 workers constituting the committee will within the next week open headquarters in the fur market to help in meeting the problems created by the great unemployment now existing in the fur industry.

MINE COP BOMBS MAN WHO REFUSES TO BREAK PARADE

Injunctions, "County Militia," in Ohio

BROWNVILLE, Pa., Aug. 16.—Mrs. Hanna Arvo suffered internal injuries when the coal and iron company police attempted to break up a Sacco and Vanzetti protest parade of miners from Daisytown and Walkersville, ordered Salmi Arvo who was driving with his mother and two small children to speed up and ride thru the miners. When Arvo refused one of the coal and iron men, W. J. Perkins, cursed Arvo and threw a tear bomb into the automobile blinding the driver so that he sent the machine over an embankment.

The elderly woman who was injured internally was left helpless in the car while company police rushed Arvo to the court where he was arraigned on charges of inciting to riot and disorderly conduct. Arvo was held in \$4,000 bail.

Gunmen Called "County Militia."
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 16.—What is claimed to be the first "county militia" in Ohio is on the job strike-breaking in Belmont county.

This organization, comprising 50 ex-service men, was effected over the week-end by Col. L. S. Connolly, Columbus, Ohio National Guard. As an official observer for Governor Vic Donahey, Connolly is keeping in close touch with the coal strike conditions in this county.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 16.—Federal Judge Benson M. Hough here issued a 10-day restraining order prohibiting John L. Lewis, Indianapolis, International president; Leo Hallon, Columbus, president of the Ohio organization and other officials and members of the United Mine Workers of America, from interfering with the operation of Provident Mine No. 1, St. Clairsville; the Webb Mine, near Bellaire; the Florence Mine at Martins Ferry, and the Rose Mine, near Cadiz.

The temporary order was issued in response to a joint application filed today by the Clarkson Coal Co., the Monroe Coal Co., the Zoomer Coal & Coke Co., and the Atlantic Contracting Co., owners, respectively, of these four mines, for a permanent restraining order.

Judge Hough fixed September 6th as the date for a hearing concerning the application for a permanent order, although the temporary order expires Aug. 25th, the judge granted the applicants permission to apply for a renewal of the temporary decree. This, it was stated, will be done at Cincinnati.

Taylorville Miners Strike.
TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Aug. 16.—A spontaneous outbreak of the miners in the Quality Mine at Edinburg in sympathy with the locked-out miners in the rest of the field closed the mine down for one day. The Quality Mine was operating under one of the separate agreements advocated by International President Lewis. President Jack Glasgow of Taylorville sub-district ordered the men back to work, and spread the story that "disensionist propaganda put out by the operators" was responsible for the strike.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Officials of the town of North Castle have petitioned the Westchester County Sanitary Commission for the early construction of the upper Bronx Valley trunk line sewer, it was announced here today.

PARTY ACTIVITIES NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Unit 1F, Subsection 1D.
Unit 1F of Subsection 1D has a special meeting tonight at 8:30 sharp at 51 E. Tenth street. Discussion and elections are going to take place at this meeting. It is of great importance that all the comrades be on time.

International Branch, Subsection 6C.
A meeting of the International Branch of Subsection 6C will be held tonight at 8 p. m. at 63 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn. Delegates to the convention will be elected.

Delegates of Section 1, Attention!
All the delegates of Section 1 will please take notice that the conference of the section is to be held this Thursday, at 15 E. Third street, (Ukrainian Hall) at 8 p. m. sharp. All the delegates will please be on time.

Unit 2F-2F.
Unit 2F-2F will hold a meeting tonight, 6 p. m. at 100 West 28th St., to elect delegates to the convention.

A special Daily Worker conference will be held tonight, 8 p. m., at the Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St. All Workers Party units and sympathetic organizations should be represented.

Help Wanted At Once.
Volunteers who can devote some time to the Workers Party campaign should report to Comrade Frohlich at the District Office, 105 East 14th St. The work is very important and must be attended to at once.

Labor Organizations

Pressers Meet Tonight.
Local 35, International Ladies Garment Workers Union will hold a meeting at Stuyvesant Casino, 7:30 p. m. tonight.

Sacco-Vanzetti Rally.
The International Labor Defense will hold a Sacco-Vanzetti open air meeting tomorrow night at Intervale and Wilkins avenue.

Soccer Players Attention!
A limited opportunity is at hand for all men and young men over 17 years of age to join one of the most progressive and most known soccer clubs in Brooklyn, namely the Red Star I. C. During its one year's existence it has made great progress and has closed its season by defeating the N. Y. Eagles 5 to 1. All soccer players interested in joining may come to the next meeting to be held at 29 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, this evening at 8 o'clock. For additional information call Bushwick 5821 on weekdays, between 6 and 8 p. m.

Workers of the Lower Bronx, Attention!
The Workers Club of the lower Bronx is arranging a protest meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti this coming Friday at 6 P. M. 115th St., Bronx. English and Jewish speakers will address the meeting. The meeting will start at 8:30 p. m.

German Festival.
The German Workers Club of Manhattan and Bronx will hold their annual summer festival on Aug. 21. Take Boston & Westchester railroad to Dyer Ave. Walk a few blocks to 23rd St.

Trade Union Children in Sacco-Vanzetti Protest

By Federated Press.
KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Children of trades unionists at Pioneer Youth camp held a stirring protest meeting against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. The children showed great resentment at the disregard of Gov. Alvan T. Fuller and his advisors to world wide league for justice for the two condemned Italian workers. Resolutions were passed and telegrams sent to Gov. Fuller, attorney-general Sargent to open federal dept. of justice files, Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee and to the men themselves at Charlestown prison.

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS BAKERS' Loc. No. 164
Meets 1st Saturday in the month at 3465 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
Asst. Sec. for Union Label Bread.

Advertise your union meetings here.
For information write to THE DAILY WORKER
Advertising Dept.
33 First St., New York City.

Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union
7 E. 15th St. Tel. STUY. 4370-3482
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday. Membership Meetings—2nd and 4th Thursday of Each Month.
George Treisman, Z. L. Freedman, Managers.
Harry Haltsky, Secretary-Treasurer.

ARBEITER BUND, Manhattan & Bronx; German Workers' Club.
Meets every 4th Thursday in the month at Labor Temple, 245 E. 54th Street. New members accepted at regular meetings. German and English library. Sunday lectures. Social entertainments. All German-speaking workers are welcome.

MORE UNIONS RALLY TO PROTEST; STRIKE SET FOR MONDAY WILL BE BIGGEST YET

(Continued from Page One)
stirred the American workers in the last 30 years."

Miss Baron expressed disapproval of plans to petition President Coolidge to exercise his influence to bring about a commutation of sentence. She stated, "The workers of the world do not want Sacco and Vanzetti to be sentenced to life of living torture in the American bastille at Charlestown. It is not a question of mercy, it is a question of justice. Either these men are guilty and are to die in the electric chair or they are innocent and should be restored to the ranks of the working class. Tens of millions of people throughout

the world hold the opinion that these men are innocent, eminent jurists say that the evidence is of the most flimsy character and betrays the desire of the Massachusetts legal hierarchy to do these workers to death because they dared hold opinions contrary to the current vogue. We say, however, give life or death to Sacco and Vanzetti, not a life-long future to personal torture.

Fifteen thousand musicians of Greater New York have signed petitions demanding the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti, according to Riccardo Soderro, who wired Miss Rose Baron, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Committee.

GIGANTIC SPORTS PROGRAM FOR DEFENSE JAMBOREE; WOMEN SOCCER TEAMS TO PLAY

Two Hungarian women soccer teams will oppose each other in a thrilling game of soccer football at the Jamboree of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee of the Cloak-makers and Furriers as part of a gigantic special feature sports program, at Starlight Park, the Bronx, on August 28th, the Jamboree committee announced yesterday.

A program of sports that for interest, excellence and length has never been surpassed in the history of workers' entertainments, is promised by the committee in yesterday's statement. The hours of from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. will be given over to sports exclusively.

Track Events Arranged.
Many field and track events are being prepared. A one hundred meter race, one mile relay, javelin throw, discus throw, sack race, potato race, three legged race, one hundred yard dash for young people, four hundred yard relay race in heats of four for young people, and a hundred yard dash (4) for fat men, in which the participants must weigh over two hundred pounds.

A tug of war between the cloak-makers and furriers is also being arranged, due to the overwhelming interest this event is expected to arouse in the jamboree audience. Recruiting for the games will take place at a special booth which will be specially erected for that purpose.

Considerable interest in the jamboree has been manifested by the workers of New York and the vicinity, who recognize in Starlight Park a wonderfully facilitated playground for young and old of both sexes. In shops and lofts thruout the city the event of August 28th is being discussed with eager anticipation by the workers, it was observed.

Bosses' Institute Spurs Rug Workers Organize

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Carpet workers who have been given a good example in organization by their employers, who have just formed the Institute of Carpet Manufacturers. The institute will gather statistics and information on which to base price-fixing and limitation of output.

Hunt For Escaped Convicts.
OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Double shifts of the guard at Sing Sing prison passed the walls all last night and up to dawn this morning, in the flood of revolving searchlights in vain search for Harry Nelson and Joseph Shodsky, two convicts who disappeared before evening mess.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

CALL FOR SECTION CONFERENCES

Section conferences will be held in District No. 2 as follows:

Thursday, August 18th, 8 p. m.
Section 1 meets at 17 East 3rd street, New York City.
Section 2 meets at 100 West 28th street, New York City.
Section 3 meets at 81 East 110th street, New York City.
Friday, August 19th, 8 p. m.:
Section 3 meets at 100 West 28th street, New York City.
Section 5 meets at 1347 Boston Road, New York City.
Section 6 meets at 29 Graham avenue, Brooklyn.
Section 7 meets at 1940 Benson avenue, Brooklyn.
Bring credentials and record of the vote with you.

DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NO. 2.
Arrangement Committee.
WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE, General Secretary.

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N. Y. DISTRICT OF WORKERS PARTY CALLS FOR STRIKE ON MONDAY

The District Executive Committee of District 2, Workers (Communist) Party, William W. Weinstone, general secretary, issued the following statement yesterday:

"Sacco and Vanzetti are still within the shadow of the electric chair. The murderous capitalist class still cries for their blood. The mighty protest of international labor has forced the postponement of the death sentence. The leopard has not changed its spots.

"No mercy can be expected from the capitalist courts, the courts that have subjected Sacco and Vanzetti to untold suffering and horror, that have demonstrated that they will give no justice to these workers.

"Sacco and Vanzetti must be freed, not executed or imprisoned for life. Between the electric chair and freedom there stands only the organized power of the working class.

"Demonstrations must be held. But these are not enough. Only the mightiest effort will halt the executioners from carrying out their foul murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

"We therefore urge all workers to follow the call of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee of New York to strike on Monday, August 22.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE HERE CALLS FOR STRIKE TO FREE SACCO AND VANZETTI

Calling for a monster walk-out on August 22 to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair, the New York branch of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee has issued a statement declaring that it has little faith in court action.

Only a huge demonstration in Boston coupled with a nation-wide walk-out can save the two framed-up workers, the Committee declares.

"The committee emphasizes the urgency of carrying out the wishes of the Boston Committee by calling a general strike on Monday, the 22d," the committee statement says.

Arrest Manager of Uj Előre On Charge Of White Guardists

Louis Bebrits, business manager of Uj Előre, Hungarian Communist daily newspaper, was arrested yesterday charged with slander. The charge was made by G. D. Berko, editor of Amerikai Magyar Nepszava, Hungarian white guard newspaper.

The charge grew out of the campaign that the white guard organ is now conducting to raise funds to erect a statue to Louis Kossuth, Hungarian patriot. The Uj Előre has pointed out the raising of funds is only a gesture to make it possible for white guardists to come to America and attempt to popularize the present regime in Hungary. Up to the present time over \$7,000 has been collected.

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After the July Days

Repressive Measures Taken by the Menshevik and Social Revolutionary Authorities Against the Mass Movements of the Bolsheviks.

The victory of the Provisional Government and the Menshevik and Social Revolutionary Soviet Executive over the proletariat on July 3-5 gave a free hand to the bourgeoisie, by the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries. The Provisional government, having smashed, with the help of the forces brought from the front, the workers' demonstrations, and based on its struggle against the proletariat and the peasantry, hurried to undertake a determined offensive so as definitely to crush the revolutionary mass movement.

The Provisional Government soon after crushing the demonstration of July 3-5 started to persecute its participants and leaders, members of the Bolshevik Party, peasants, soldiers and sailors. On July 7 the Provisional Government instructed the Petrograd Palace of Justice to investigate the causes of the demonstration of July 3-5.

The Provisional Government categorically ordered "the arrest and the bringing to justice of all those guilty of high treason and betrayal of the revolution." Another decree of the Provisional Government threatened: "Those guilty of publicly advocating disobedience to the laws and decrees of the government will be punished by imprisonment not exceeding three years."

The series of laws and decrees stipulating the punishments to be meted out to workers and peasants for opposing the bourgeois government culminates with the decree granting the Ministry for Home Affairs and the Ministry of War the right to arrest people by mutual agreement "who are a menace to the State, to its safety, and to the conquests of the revolution and freedom."

On July 8th, Kerensky issued a special decree to the Army and Navy in which he orders the restoration of strict discipline in the ranks. The decree said: "I command the re-establishment of the discipline in the army. The revolutionary government must assert itself to the full, not stopping even before the use of armed force." Kerensky wanted to save the army by the employment of old methods. To save it, meant to subordinate the forces entirely to the bourgeoisie and the Provisional Government. In order to subordinate the army, the Provisional Government knew only one method, namely, to drag the revolutionary leaders and organizers out of the army and to terrorize the soldiers by means of repression and persecution.

Kerensky's decree ordered "that all criminal elements be removed from the army, advocating disobedience to the government and the commanders either in the press and orally." On the 8th of July the Provisional Government began to remove the dangerous elements in the army and its first step in that direction was the decision to dissolve all military units, which participated in the revolutionary demonstration of July 3-5. By doing so the government hoped to "kill two birds with one stone." It meant to break up the revolutionary forces in the army, to scare them, disorganize them and drive them underground. By the dissolution of the military units, the Petrograd bourgeoisie snatched the arms from the hands of the revolution; it disarmed the revolution, destroying those revolutionary forces which the revolution created for itself.

By trying to hold on to its shattered position and to keep the army in its hands the bourgeois government and the bourgeoisie naturally directed all their forces, all their blows, against the Bolshevik Party which was the organizer and the leader of the proletarian revolutionary movement. The Provisional Government issued a series of orders and decrees for the purpose of destroying the Bolshevik press. On July 12th the Provisional Government granted the Minister of Domestic Affairs and the Minister of War the right to close down all publications which advocate disobedience to the revolutionary government and the refusal to fulfill military duties and propagate civil war, bringing at the same time the leaders to the bar of justice.

Repression after repression were hurled upon the Bolsheviks. Dirty Bolshevik building was let loose and the Bolsheviks were besmirched with dirt. On July 6th, the Provisional Government ordered the arrest of Lenin and his consorts; on the 6th Lenin's residence was searched; on the 9th Kamenyev was arrested; on the 10th Kriko and Kolontsov were arrested, the Bolshevik paper in Rostov was closed down, Kronstadt was ordered to surrender Roshal, Roskolnikov and Remynev. In the night of July 23, Trotsky and Lunacharsky were arrested. On July 28 the Bolshevik paper of Tzaritsin was suppressed. On August 5 the Bolshevik paper of Kazan was suppressed. On July 6 the office of the "Pravda" was smashed by the junkers and closed down. Some workers who were distributing the "Pravda" were caught by the junkers and one of them was killed near the office.

Side by side with the breaking up of the Bolshevik apparatus the Provisional Government organized mass programs on the Bolsheviks. On July 8 the Petrograd junkers smashed the office of the metal workers' union. On July 17th the Bolshevik district committee was broken up. On July 17th the Soviet printers on the Vassiliev Island was smashed. On July 15th the chief committee of the army and navy officers league decided to put on the black list all Bolshevik officers. After the Party apparatus was demolished and the leaders arrested, rank and file Party members were taken next. The jails were filled to overflowing with Bolsheviks. At the beginning of August there were about 800 rank and file Bolsheviks from the different fronts in the Dvinsk prison. Subsequent to the arrests and the closing down of the workers' press, the pogroms perpetrated on Party organizations and the Party apparatus, the Provisional Government let loose its repressions upon the entire working class.

The Provisional Government had its loyal followers and supporters in the ranks of the working class in the shape of the Socialist Revolutionary Party. In all factories a fight was on between the followers of the Provisional Government and Bolshevik sympathizers. One of the comrades in the "Sikorski" factory of Petrograd says in his reminiscences that after the events of July 3-5 the Socialist Revolutionaries raised their heads in the factory and declared at an open meeting of the workers that the Bolsheviks are German agents.

In dealing with the Bolsheviks the Socialist Revolutionaries did not merely bring charges against them before the workers, but they reported all Bolshevik workers to the government. In one factory (the Gallery land) for instance, a meeting took place on July 7th, at which the Socialist Revolutionaries demanded that the Bolsheviks responsible for the July 3-5 demonstrations be handed over to the Government. After this offensive of the Socialist Revolutionaries on the Bolsheviks and the proletariat in the factories, after the attempt to create among the workers sympathy for the Provisional Government and to demoralize the proletarian ranks, taking advantage of its temporary disorganization, the Provisional Government launched its attack. On July 7th, the Provisional Government decreed the surrender of all arms to the Government.

SUBSEQUENT to this punitive expedition were sent to the factories with the purpose of disarming the military workers detachments and to remove the leaders of the Workers' Revolution from the factories. A punitive detachment with extensive powers was sent to the Sestroretsk factory to disarm the workers. The first thing the detachment did was to smash the Party committee, then it searched the houses for Bolsheviks and ordered the workers to submit their arms and to swear allegiance to the Government. The disarming of the workers subsequent to gaining control of the army strengthened the Provisional Government.

A bloody alliance was formed in the days of July 3-5. The Mensheviks and Socialist Revolutionaries called the forces to Petrograd exerting their authority as Socialists and Revolutionaries in perpetrating a dastardly deed. They deceived the rank and file soldiers. They placed the arms at the disposal of the counter-revolutionary generals and officers and sent them to fight against the proletariat and the peasantry. On July 12th the same Mensheviks and Socialist Revolutionaries justified the bloody action of the Provisional Government, which had only one aim in view, namely the destruction of the proletariat, the disarming of the revolutionary army, the destruction of the General Staff of the revolution—the Bolshevik Party.

Preacher Who Pickets Lashes Congregation For Sacco, Vanzetti

BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—Declaring that Sacco and Vanzetti are prisoners of the class war in jail because they dared stand up for the workers' rights, the Rev. H. J. Hahn has shocked a congregation of hardened sinners from the pulpit of the Salem Evangelical Church.

"Intelligent, fair-minded men and women all over the world have come to the assistance of Sacco and Vanzetti because they are so obviously innocent of murder and guilty of defending the interests of the workers," the preacher asserted.

"Crucify them! Burn them!" are words familiar to Christian ears," the Rev. Hahn stated. "You church people are shocked because I, an obscure preacher, spent a few hours in jail for pleading in behalf of my brother men, victims of a cruel system of rapacious exploitation. You modern Christians make the church an instrument of reaction, a sardonic caricature of Christianity, a farce and travesty."

The Rev. Hahn was recently jailed in Boston for picketing the State House.

Stay For Radio Stations. WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A period of thirty days grace was granted by the Federal Radio Commission today to 25 broadcasting stations, accused of violating the Commission's rules. The respite was asked by attorneys representing the stations.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

THEY WANT TO KILL TWO INNOCENT WORKERS!



Judge Thayer.



Governor Fuller.

Ten Days in Workhouse

PART III.

By REBECCA GRECHT.

THERE were several red letter days for the women fur pickets in the workhouse, and some incidents will long remain in our memory. With the help of its committee, our little community of prisoners tried to turn its period of confinement into a period of mobilization for future activity. During the day, we'd chat, read the few magazines which we managed to get from the special ward, take showers, talk to the matrons, or just rest on our cots.

The best part of our day usually began after supper, served at 4 p. m. Then we came together and held council, airing grievances and discussing proposals for spending our time. As far as possible we acted on everything in common. We wanted to create a spirit of unity to bring us closer to one another, and drew us nearer to the movement.

Sang "Solidarity."

Then we had our chorus — and mightily proud we were of it. True, it did not have the organization, the talent, the direction, of the New York Freiheit Singing Society. There was no harmonious blending of trained voices, no emphasis on artistic interpretation. But what we lacked in tone, we made up in spirit. And if there was a little discord now and then—well, our ears were not so sensitive.

I had with me a song book issued by the Industrial Workers of the World. It proved to be a real treasure-house. Its songs of battle roused and stimulated us.

We sang other songs, as well — Russian, Jewish. Moving songs of the struggles and sufferings of the working class; thrilling, invigorating songs of revolution, such as must have inspired the masses of Russian workers and peasants in their victorious march towards freedom.

And as we sang, depression vanished like thin clouds in air. We experienced as perhaps never before the strengthening power of mass singing. It cheered us. We forgot the miserable spaghetti and beans, the lack of fresh air, all the restrictions and oppressions of the workhouse. We got new courage and enthusiasm. We longed to be out again, on the picket line, in the ranks of our militant comrades, fighting for our class, sure of ultimate victory.

One song we especially enjoyed was "Solidarity." Everybody joined in the refrain. It rang through our room, through the wards upstairs, outside in the corridor. It seemed to symbolize the spirit of the struggle. It was our answer to the police, to the judge, to the McGrady and Wells who seek to wipe out every bit of progressivism and militancy in the needle trades, in the entire American labor movement.

Singing Prohibited.

We wondered at first why we were allowed to sing. That privilege was taken from us, however, after July 4th. A celebration had been planned for that day by the prison authorities, including a show arranged by the inmates, and while rehearsals were going on we were not bothered. But after the holiday, no more mass singing was permitted.

We shall remember that July 4th celebration. When the judge sentenced us to 10 days, that was his way of commemorating the signing of the Declaration of Independence. No doubt he thought the workhouse would teach us good lessons in Americanism; that to be deprived of our freedom, for picketing in a strike, during the week of July 4th, would impress us with the great privileges enjoyed by the American working class since America won its independence. We owe him thanks, then, for having given us this enlightening lesson in capitalist democracy. It is a lesson we shall not so soon forget.

The day began with the glad news that we would be permitted outdoors in the afternoon. At 1.30 p. m. we were led out into the prison yard. For two and one half hours we enjoyed the sunshine and fresh air, for the first time in five days, then indoors again.

The Show.

In the evening the big show took place. We filed into the corridor to

gether with a thousand others—young girls, old women, the flotsam and jetsam of an unjust, decaying social order, basing its wealth on the suffering, the misery and degradation of millions of men and women. The warden of the workhouse opened the performance. We ought to be proud of our country, he said, grateful for the many blessings of liberty, democracy, and the pursuit of happiness which the Declaration of Independence had guaranteed to us.

We looked about us, at the faces lined with suffering or callous, bitter, indifferent; at the dull eyes of the drug addict, the diseased face of the prostitute. We saw ourselves. We thought of the hundreds of workers on the picket line, arrested, imprisoned, brutally beaten by gangsters while the Industrial Squad look on calmly or aided in the jobs. We thought of the millions of workers, struggling for a mere livelihood, oppressed and exploited.

Hopes to Catch 'Em All.

The warden continued. He didn't think so badly of the inmates. The only difference between them and those outside was that the others had not yet been discovered. And as for him, he had become warden twenty-one years ago so that he might escape being found out. Loud laughter and applause greeted these remarks. A truth at last, perhaps! The show went on—singing, dancing, recitations, all by the inmates. When it was over, out we filed again into the yard, to witness the fireworks. It was a beautiful night—we drank it in.

Later, when we returned to our room, we thought of the warden's remark, as he watched us going into the yard, that "we'll annex you, too, to America some day." So now, surely, we understand the meaning of Americanism.

For the T. U. E. L.

We were not permitted outdoors again. We were deprived, also, of our singing. But we found other things to do. One evening we related anecdotes—experiences. On Thursday, when we got our commissary, we arranged a party, with apples, oranges, crackers, and punch made out of a thin watery jelly left over from our lunch. We certainly did feast that day. Fruit and soda crackers had surely never tasted so good before.

Another evening, we had a long discussion on the Trade Union Educational League. We talked about developments in the American labor movement, the trend towards trade union capitalism, company unionism, class collaboration. We explained the program of the league. We related the history of the left wing struggle in the needle trades. Comrades who were not members of the league gave their names and addresses, expressing a desire to join. It was the most interesting evening of all. We forgot that we were in the workhouse.

Educate Matrons.

We carried our propaganda beyond our own group, even to the ranks of the matrons, telling them about our struggle whenever we got a chance. Though some of them had been harsh and hostile at first, by the time we left even the worst became friendly. In spite of themselves, a few began to sympathize with the furriers' struggle—perhaps because the memory of their own fight for the 8-hour day was still fresh in their minds. They were impressed by our solidarity, which we made them feel was merely a reflexion of the spirit in the ranks of the needle trades workers. "What do you call those who don't stick?" said a matron to us. "Slackers!" we cried out, and she nodded assent. Another brought us news about the strike—we could not get newspapers. Apparently, we were a new type of prisoner, to them. Strikers weren't so bad, after all. We didn't bite, or scratch, or creep on all fours.

The Counting.

But one difficulty we did present to them. It made us have many a hearty laugh. There were 52 of us the first day. Then the number dropped to 40, and finally to 33, as the 3-day, and 5-day pickets departed. Now numbers take on a tremendous significance in the workhouse. The

rule is, that prisoners must be counted morning, noon and night, and a dozen other times. We knew no end of counting. When we awoke, when we went to sleep, and during the night, before breakfast, lunch, supper; when the matrons changed shifts, three times a day, etc., etc. In our sleep we dreamt of counting.

One matron especially had great trouble. She could not count us. Sometimes there were more than three should have been, sometimes less. It was easy counting up to thirty. After that—confusion. And so, for 15 or 20 minutes, we'd be counted over and over again. That was the chief comedy feature of the workhouse.

The Appeal.

So the days passed, more quickly than we had ever thought they would. We who were to serve 10 days had not thought of an appeal in our case. We were therefore greatly surprised when, on Friday, 9 days after our arrival, all of us, with the exception of the two comrades sentenced to six months, were released, and bid farewell to our prison quarters.

It was over, now. We had gone in, full of spirit and enthusiasm; we came out with our spirit undampened, though lack of air and nourishment may have weakened us a little physically. If the police and the judge had thought to weaken our morale, they succeeded only in strengthening it and making us more class conscious politically. If the dark and sinister forces of the right wing had hoped to break us away from our allegiance to the New York Joint Board, to the militant fighting leadership of the left wing, they succeeded only in fortifying us in our convictions. We had turned our prison quarters into a class room where we reviewed again the meaning of the fight being waged in the needle trades; where we learned once more the meaning of the alliance between the government agents in New York, the bosses, the trade union bureaucracy; where we tried to drill ourselves in preparation for further struggle.

We had not been overtaken by any calamity. The workhouse is not a home, and imprisonment is not freedom; but to spend there 3 days, or 10 days, or 15 days, if need be, is not a fearful evil. On the contrary we had been enriched by this experience, and not one of us regretted that we had "stuck."

To Continue Fight.

On the night of our release, when we came together at Unity House, where a welcome had been arranged for us, we felt there was only one thing further to say. Our comrades must go on, must continue the fight. In the ranks of the militant, class-conscious workers there must be no weakening. Ours is the vital task of maintaining the militancy, the class character of our union, preventing its degeneration into a company union; of maintaining the rights of workers to strike and picket, against the combined forces of police, courts, gangsters, socialist betrayers, the reactionary officialdom of the A. F. of L. It is not a battle of a day, nor is it centered only in the fur market. It is part of the fight being waged throughout the entire labor movement. And we must look beyond it. We must enter the broader struggle on the industrial and political field against capitalism as a whole, and "stick" in unity and solidarity until the entire system of capitalist oppression and exploitation is destroyed.

The End.

Motorman Faints On Car.

Robert Bacon, thirty-five of 586 East One hundred and sixty-five Street, a motorman, was found unconscious from a mysterious fracture of the skull in the control box of an east side I. R. T. subway train when it came to a halt at 142nd Street and Lenox Avenue today. It is believed he fainted and struck his head against one of the steel controls. The train came to a stop automatically as his hand dropped from the "Dead man's" button.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Will the Vein or innocent Blood Be Stopped?

By DAVID BERKINGOFF.

In 1855 our forefathers came to Boston to proclaim a new dawn and to publish the gospel of freedom. For this crime they were made to pay five hundred pounds and stripped of their belongings. But this had not stopped our fathers. Mary Fischer and Ann Austin kept coming back. An old Bostonian, by the name of Nicholas Upsall, became interested in the Radicals of those days and he paid five shillings a week to the gaoler, to let him feed the prisoners. He was bold enough to defend them publicly. For this he was fined twenty pounds and banished from Boston.

Mary Clark, a mother of children, left England, came to Boston to be a witness for new ideas and she was answered by twenty stripes on her bare back from a whip with three cords "laid with fury" followed with imprisonment of twelve weeks in the winter. John Endicott, governor of Massachusetts had determined to keep free all free minded people out of Boston. In February, 1658, he punished John Ross and Christopher

Holder with taking off an ear apiece. But young and old kept coming to Boston and openly said to the rulers of Boston, "We are here to look your bloody laws in the face and to accompany those who suffer by them."

This made the rulers of Boston more furious and blood flowed over the streets of Boston and the friends of liberty issued a call to the world: "There is a vein of innocent blood open, which will run over all if it is not stopped, and it must be done speedily." With the martyrdom of William Robinson, Marmaduke Stevenson (1859) and William Leddra (1861) the vein of innocent blood had been stopped.

So many years ago two men left the sunny Italy to work in our factories and till on our land. But besides their manual labor they also brought to us new ideas of a better life; and for this, the bloody den of Boston has opened up again ready to swallow two innocent lives. And before we are ready to write on the pages of American history the two martyrs of 1927—Sacco and Vanzetti—we are calling to the world. "Stop the vein of the innocent blood!"

"They Shall Not Die!"

The sun goes down;

The whip

Stings;

And in the darkness

We raise our fists to it.

At home, a little child cries.

Softly, like the wind

Over a fresh grave.

O you murderers, you judges, editors,

And you who sit there,

Hidden in the shadows,

Smoking so peacefully!

—No, it is not

To the bosses alone that we shout,

But to you, to you as well.

—You labor leaders,

Who hold the strings,

Who have the power,

Who can do so much.

But you are either too cowardly

Or too much of one flesh

With the bosses.

The whip

Shrieks,

Down, down.

"On your knees, you Reds!"

On your knees, Sacco, Vanzetti,

On your bloody knees, your knees!"

And at home the child cries,

The child cries, plaintively,

Like the wind through the trees in

summer.

It is easy to take a pen

And write lines,

But those lines will never

Express our hatred for you,

Judges, murderers, white guards!

For to say how we hate you,

How we feel,

You would need to

Tear out the hearts

Of millions of workers

And throw them on white paper;

And the blood, streaming, this way

and that.

Might tell of our pain and our hatred,

Of our hatred to you!

The sun goes down,

Lower, lower,

It is so dim.

Comrade, but it is dim!

And we can hear

The whining moaning,

Moaning, cutting,

We can hear the whip shrieking,

Shrieking, weeping.

The sun goes down,

So low;

And all we can see

Is wide fields, hills in silhouette,

Quiet waters.

On that hill are two gibbets.

Sacco and Vanzetti hang by the hands

From them.

And two, who are men,

Are raising the whips again,

Again, again!

At the foot of the hill.

—Look, comrade, look!

Those animals, bearing in their bloody

teeth.

Fresh strips of leather,

To be used on the warm flesh.

—New strips of leather.

And all around us

The huge mass shudders.

If we could move this mass,

One step, one step forward,

If we could stir this mass

To one seething motion,

A little child would not cry

Today, nor tomorrow;

Here, nor anywhere.

Workers, they are

Your brothers, your comrades!

Workers, can't you feel the whip,

You too,

Hot with blood?

For it falls equally

On all of us.

The sun goes down,

And which is redder,

The low sun

Or the bleeding bodies,

Which is redder.

The hangmen know.

The hills loom.

The judges frown.

Two more lashes,

One more, then, and soon it

Will be all, all over.

One resolute step,

First held high;

One sweeping charge,

Torches high,

One clear, thunderous, wrenching cry:

"THEY SHALL NOT DIE!"

—OSCAR RYAN.

SOVIET TRADE HERE INCREASING RAPIDLY; AMTORG PURCHASES SMASH ALL RECORDS

The following statement on American-Soviet trade was issued yesterday by Saul G. Bron, chairman of the board of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway, New York, which represents here the principal Soviet trading organizations:

"During the past month there has been a significant increase in the value of purchases in the United States for shipment to the Soviet Union. It can now be said that this accelerated pace promises to continue."

"The volume of Amtorg's orders placed with American concerns in July broke all monthly records by over 50 per cent. These orders amounted to upwards of \$4,600,000 for the month. The former high figure was about \$3,000,000 for May. Orders placed during July, 1926, amounted to \$1,400,000.

"Taking the monthly average of purchases here during the period October-March, the first half of the current Soviet fiscal year, at 100, the monthly average of the succeeding quarter, April-June, was 149 and of July, 267. This gives an indication of the rapid gain."

"Orders placed by Amtorg with American manufacturers during the first ten months of the current Soviet fiscal year amount to \$22,700,000. The projected purchasing program for the entire fiscal year has already been surpassed by \$2,700,000. In addition, orders now in sight, to be consummated in the United States during the next few months, under suitable market conditions, aggregate \$11,000,000.

"The above figures do not include cotton, the principal item of the

American export list to the Soviet Union. Cotton purchases during the past season effected by the All-Russian Textile Syndicate of 120 Broadway, were about \$45,000,000.

"It is worthy of note that the great bulk of Soviet orders here are for production goods rather than consumption goods—that is, for machinery, equipment, raw material. This is significant of the upbuilding and